

RULES OF  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

CHAPTER 810-3-39

Corporation Returns

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810-3-39-.01 Corporation Returns.

(1) (a) Each corporation, joint stock company, or association, except as provided in (b), subject to Alabama income tax shall file a separate return for each tax year, including organizations subject to taxation on unrelated business taxable income as provided in § 40-18-32, Code of Alabama 1975. The return (Form 20C for corporations—and organizations with unrelated business taxable income, and Form 20S for an Alabama S corporation) shall be filled out completely and in accordance with the instructions. The return must be signed by one of the following officers: the president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary, assistant secretary, chief accounting or financial officer. The individual preparing the return, if not an officer or employee of the corporation or organization making the return, must also sign the return, and his address should be shown.

(b) An Alabama affiliated group may elect to file an Alabama consolidated return, in lieu of separate returns for the taxable year. The election is made on Form 20C-CRE (Consolidated Return Election) which shall be filed by the common parent on or before the due date, including extensions, of the Alabama consolidated return for the first taxable year for which the election is made. The Alabama consolidated return must be signed by one of the officers of the common parent listed in (1)(a) on behalf of the Alabama affiliated group. All pertinent and necessary data needed to compute the tax must be attached to the return. Form 20C-AS (Alabama Affiliations Schedule) should be attached to the Alabama consolidated return for each year the election is in effect.

(2) If the property or business of a corporation is operated by a receiver, trustee, or assignee, such person shall make a return for the corporation in the same manner as the corporation would otherwise make the return. Any tax due on the basis of such return shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the corporation.

(3) All corporation returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the tax year of the corporation. The return of a corporation, or an Alabama affiliated group reporting for a calendar year is due the fifteenth day of March of the following year.

(4) Nexus. If an Alabama affiliated group elects to file an Alabama consolidated return, each and every member of the Alabama affiliated group has voluntarily agreed to nexus with the State of Alabama for income tax purposes. The election, once made, is conclusively binding on each and every member of the Alabama affiliated group as to nexus with the State of Alabama for income tax purposes - as long as the election is in effect.

(5) Extension of time for filing the return of a corporation may be granted under authority of § 40-18-39. See Rule 810-3-39-.02.

(6) Consolidated corporate returns were not permitted by the laws of Alabama for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 1999.

Author: Verlon Frost, C. McCary and M. Moncrief  
Authority: §§ 40-18-39 and 40-2A-7(a)(5) Code of Alabama 1975  
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Amended: June 17, 1988. Filed with LRS July 27, 1988.  
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810-3-39-.02 Extension of Time for Filing a Corporation Return.

(1) Automatic Extension. When a corporation or an Alabama affiliated group has been granted an extension, up to a maximum of six months, by the Internal Revenue Service, an automatic extension for the same period will be granted to file the Alabama corporation income tax return. To qualify for this automatic extension, the Alabama return, filed within the extended period, shall include a copy of the approved Federal extension. If a copy of the Federal approved form is not properly attached to the return when filed, the return will be considered delinquent and a penalty shall be assessed. Any tax due, not paid on or before the unextended due date, will be subject to interest until paid at the rate provided in § 40-1-44, Code of Alabama 1975, and all applicable penalties.

(2) Additional Extensions.

(a) Any extension beyond that granted by the Internal Revenue Service must be requested in writing to be individually approved. A copy of the Federal Form 7004 must be included with a request for such an extension. An Alabama affiliated group must attach a copy of the Federal Form 851. A copy of such granted extension shall be included with the Alabama return when filed. No extension can be granted for more than six months.

(b) A corporation or an Alabama affiliated group may request an extension of time to file its Alabama income tax return, without regard to whether or not an extension of time to file the federal return has been requested, by filing Alabama Form 20-E. The Alabama affiliated group must attach a copy of Alabama Form 20C-AS.

(3) Estimated Payments. Those corporations with liabilities in excess of estimated payments or credits (even if an extension of time to file has been requested or granted) should file Alabama Form 20-E with the Department on or before the due date of the return, together with remittance covering the liability. Members of an Alabama affiliated group which have carryover payments from a prior year's filing of a separate return shall treat such carryover as a payment of estimated taxes on the Alabama consolidated return for the following year. Interest and penalties are due on all taxes not paid on or before the unextended due date. See Rule 810-3-42-.01.

(4) Termination of Extension.

(a) The Department may terminate an extension at any time by mailing a notice of termination to the corporation or to the person who requested the extension for the corporation. The notice shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the termination date designated in the notice.

(b) Termination by the Internal Revenue Service of an extension granted on Form 7004 also terminates the automatic extension granted by the Department.

(c) If the Department rejects a request for an extension, the return must be filed within 10 days after the date the Department mails the notice of rejection.

Author: Verlon Frost, C. McCary and M. Moncrief  
Authority: Sections 40-18-39 and 40-2A-7(a)(5), Code of Alabama 1975  
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810-3-39-.03 Consolidated Filing.

(1) Making the Election. The election is made by the common parent of the Alabama affiliated group properly completing and filing Form 20C-CRE (Election to File Consolidated Corporate Income Tax Return), Form 20C-AS (Affiliations Schedule), and the Alabama consolidated return, Form 20C, with the annual fee by the due date (including extensions). If the election is not filed timely with payment of the annual fee, the election is invalid.

(2) Liability. Each corporation included in the Alabama consolidated return will be jointly and severally liable for the Alabama income tax liability of the Alabama affiliated group. If a corporation is a member of the Alabama affiliated group for only part of the tax year, then the corporation will be liable for only the portion of the Alabama consolidated tax liability attributed to that portion of the year that the corporation was a member of the Alabama affiliated group prorated on a daily basis. The tax liability of the Alabama affiliated group will be the Alabama tax rate specified in § 40-18-31 applied to the taxable income of the Alabama affiliated group.

(a) Part-year members. If an eligible corporation becomes a member of an Alabama affiliated group after the beginning of the Alabama consolidated return year or ceases to be a member of the Alabama affiliated group during the consolidated return year, two tax returns will be due for that taxable year. The Alabama consolidated return shall include amounts attributable to such corporation for the part of the year in which it was a member of the Alabama affiliated group. A separate return shall be filed and include (or if a member of a different Alabama affiliated group, such group's Alabama consolidated return shall include) amounts attributable to such corporation for the remainder of the taxable year. The method used to determine the federal taxable income of that member will be used to attribute amounts of taxable income or loss, modifications, business income or loss, apportionment factors, nonbusiness or partnership income or loss, and credits to the different portions of the taxable year.

(b) Ineligible members. If a part-year member is a taxpayer that is ineligible to be a member of an Alabama affiliated group it shall file a separate tax return for the respective period(s) using the accounting method used in determining federal taxable income of such member.

(c) Liability of corporation after withdrawal. If a corporation has ceased to be a member of an Alabama affiliated group and if such cessation resulted from a bona fide sale or exchange of its stock for fair value and occurred prior to the date upon which any deficiency is assessed, the Commissioner may, if the Department determines that the assessment or collection of the balance of the deficiency will not be jeopardized, make assessment and collection of such deficiency from such former member in an amount not exceeding the portion of

such deficiency which the Commissioner may determine to be allocable to it. If the Commissioner makes assessment and collection of any part of a deficiency from such former member, then for purposes of any credit or refund of the amount collected from such former member, the agency of the common parent will not apply.

(d) Effect of intercompany agreements. No agreement entered into by one or more members of the Alabama affiliated group with any other member of the group or with any other person will in any case have the effect of reducing the liability prescribed pursuant to § 40-18-39.

(3) Computation of consolidated income. The business income of the members of the Alabama affiliated group is combined and apportioned to the state in the ratio that the Alabama property, payroll and sales numerator of the Alabama affiliated group bears to the Alabama affiliated group's property, payroll, and sales denominator everywhere.

(a) All intercompany transactions between and among members of an Alabama affiliated group will be eliminated in computing taxable income or loss and in determining the Alabama apportionment factor.

1. An intercompany transaction is a transaction between corporations that are members of the same Alabama affiliated group immediately after the transaction.

2. Treasury regulations §1.1502 et seq. and interpretations thereof regarding intercompany transactions apply in determining the taxable income or loss of an Alabama affiliated group.

(b) The federal income tax deduction for the Alabama affiliated group is the consolidated federal income tax liability per federal return determined for a single taxpayer in accordance with Rule 810-3-35-.01.

(c) The nonbusiness income, loss, or interest expense will be computed separately for each member of the Alabama affiliated group and then the amounts will be combined.

(d) The property factor, payroll factor, and sales factor as determined in accordance with § 40-27-1 Article IV, and regulations promulgated thereunder, will be adjusted to eliminate intercompany transactions.

(4) Consolidated estimated tax.

(a) Generally. If an Alabama affiliated group files an Alabama consolidated return for two consecutive taxable years, it must make payments of estimated tax on a consolidated basis for each subsequent taxable year, until such time as separate returns

are properly filed. Until such time, the Alabama affiliated group is treated as a single corporation for purposes of § 40-18-82 (relating to payment of estimated tax by corporations). If separate returns are filed by the members of an Alabama affiliated group for a taxable year, the amount of any estimated tax payments made with respect to a consolidated payment of estimated tax for such year will be credited against the separate tax liabilities of the members in any manner designated by the common parent which is reasonably satisfactory to the Department. For example, the manner of allocation will be satisfactory to the Department if it does not jeopardize the collection of any income tax liability.

(b) First two consolidated return years. For the first two years for which an Alabama affiliated group files a federal and a Alabama consolidated return, it may make payments of estimated tax on either a consolidated or separate basis. If a consolidated return is filed for such year, the amount of any estimated tax payments made for such year by any member will be credited against the tax liability of the Alabama affiliated group. The amount of any separate estimated tax payments made for such year will be credited against the combined income tax liability for the Alabama affiliated group.

(c) Example. Corporations P and S-1 file a federal and an Alabama consolidated return for the first time for calendar year 1999. Corporations P and S-1 also file Alabama consolidated returns for calendar years 2000 and 2001. For calendar years 1999 and 2000, Corporations P and S-1 may make payments of estimated Alabama income tax on either a separate or consolidated basis. For calendar year 2001, however, the Alabama affiliated group must pay its estimated tax on a consolidated basis.

(5) Records. In accordance with § 40-2A-7, taxpayers must maintain records to allow the Department to determine the correct amount of tax including support for deviations from federal to Alabama income, gain computations, elimination entries, etc.

(6) Federal statutes. For interpretation of federal statutes adopted by the Alabama Legislature, see Rule 810-3-1.1-.01, Operating Rules.

(7) Effective date. This rule is effective for tax periods beginning after December 31, 1998.

Author: Cathy McCary, Melody Moncrief, and Michael Mason, CPA  
Authority: §§ 40-2A-7(a)(5) and 40-18-39, Code of Alabama 1975.  
History: New rule: Filed December 15, 1999, effective January 19, 2000.



810-3-39-.04 Incentives Rules for Alabama Affiliated Groups Filing Consolidated Alabama Income Tax Returns.

(1) **Scope:** Alabama provides various business incentives in the form of tax credits and exemptions to specific taxpayers who register and qualify for specific programs. The rules and examples presented herein are to facilitate the computation of incentives for an Alabama affiliated group filing a consolidated Alabama income tax return.

(2)(a) **Consolidated Filing Fee:** Incentives in the form of credits may not be used to reduce the Alabama affiliated group's consolidated filing fee, however, estimated tax payments exceeding the current year's net tax liability may be applied to the yearly consolidated filing fee.

(b) **EXAMPLE:** The consolidated income tax return indicates a tax liability of \$50,000 after accounting for any net operating loss (NOL). The separate filing fee is \$2,500. The available incentives from various programs total \$55,000. Because the available tax credit exceeds the tax liability, the usable tax credit is limited to \$50,000. The taxpayer must remit the \$2,500 filing fee when the return is filed.

(3) **Separation from the Affiliated Group:** An incentive for which a member has qualified continues exclusively with such member upon separation from an Alabama affiliated group.

(4) **Applicability of Incentives:** Several members in an Alabama affiliated group may qualify for one or more of the various incentives provided by the state. Each qualifying member within the Alabama affiliated group must compute its incentives separately each year.

(a) Generally. The various usable incentives, as computed separately by each eligible member of the group, shall be added and that total shall be made available to reduce the consolidated income tax liability reflected on the consolidated income tax return. The use of incentives to reduce consolidated income of an Alabama affiliated group is limited by both the availability of allowable incentives to the qualifying member of the Alabama affiliated group and the consolidated income of the Alabama affiliated group.

(b) **Records Retention.** For each tax period for which a member qualifies for an incentive, the member must first compute its separate Alabama income tax liability as if it were filing a separate return using the format of Form 20C. Each member's separate income tax liability and incentives computations shall be retained by both the member and Common Parent corporation for a period of seven years. These records shall be made available to the Department in their entirety (including details pertaining to any tax credit, job development fees, or other incentives for each tax period) upon written request

by the Department. The Department will disallow incentives for failure to retain the required detailed documentation.

(c) Carryovers. No incentive shall be available for carryover by the member to the following tax period of that member unless permitted by the code section providing the credit or incentive.

(d) Incentives Non-Refundable. No incentive may produce a refund of tax not paid by the member nor be carried over unless specifically permitted by the section of the Code of Alabama 1975 which grants the incentive. An NOL will therefore reduce the amount of available tax credit which each member computes. The resulting credit will be the usable credit.

(e) Net Operating Losses. The total amount of usable incentives from each member's calculation will be available for use on the consolidated return. The usability of such amount shall be further restricted by all NOLs used to reduce the consolidated income tax liability.

(5) **EXAMPLE:** Consolidated Group A has elected to file an Alabama consolidated income tax return for tax period ending December 31, 1999. Group A has Common Parent Y and Subsidiary Z. Common Parent Y is a coal producer and has qualified for the coal income tax credit pursuant to § 40-18-220, Code of Alabama 1975. Subsidiary Z is a manufacturer and has qualified for an income tax credit and job development fees under the State Industrial Development Authority program pursuant to §§ 41-10-44.8 and 40-18-200.

(a) Common Parent Y will compute its Alabama income tax liability and available coal credit as if filing a separate income tax return. In this instance Common Parent Y has computed its Alabama taxable income as \$10,000 before any NOL and its available coal credit as \$5,000. Common Parent Y has an NOL of \$9,000 attributable to Alabama operations. Common Parent Y's usable coal credit is computed as  $(\$10,000 \text{ less } \$9,000 \text{ NOL}) \times 5\% = \$50$ . The credit may not exceed the liability of the Alabama affiliated group.

(b) Subsidiary Z will compute its Alabama income tax liability and available income tax credit as if filing a separate income tax return. Subsidiary Z has computed its Alabama taxable income as \$10,000,000 and income attributable to the project as \$5,000,000 (under a written agreement with the Department). Subsidiary Z withheld \$200,000 in job development fees (JDF) during this tax period. Subsidiary Z made principal and interest payments during this tax period of \$2,000,000 to satisfy its project obligations. Subsidiary Z has an available income tax credit of \$250,000  $(\$5,000,000 \text{ income from project} \times 5\% \text{ tax rate} = \$250,000)$ . Note: § 41-10-44.8(a)(1) provides that the income tax credit shall be the lesser of the income tax due from project income or the payments made to satisfy project obligations and § 41-10-44.8(a)(2) provides for JDF retention only to the extent that payments made to satisfy project obligations

exceed the income tax credit permitted in § 41-10-44.8(a)(1) (\$2,000,000 debt payments - \$250,000 income tax credit = 1,750,000 maximum job development fees, limited to Subsidiary Z's \$200,000 actual job development fees withheld.) The credit for the Alabama affiliated group would be limited to \$200,000 for the incentive relating to Subsidiary Z and the ability of the Alabama affiliated group to utilize this incentive is further limited by the consolidated tax liability of the Alabama affiliated group.

(c) Group A has consolidated taxable income attributable to Alabama of \$15,000,000 before any NOLs. Group A has a consolidated NOL of \$9,000 attributable to Alabama. Group A has an adjusted Alabama consolidated taxable income of \$14,991,000 (\$15,000,000 less \$9,000 NOL). Group A has an Alabama consolidated income tax liability of \$749,550 (\$14,991,000 consolidated taxable income x 5% tax rate). Group A has a credit available of \$250,050 (\$50 coal credit from Common Parent Y plus \$250,000 income tax credit from Subsidiary Z). Group A's net Alabama income tax liability is \$499,500 (\$749,550 income tax liability less \$250,050 usable credits).

(6) **EXAMPLE:** Consolidated Group G has Common Parent P and Subsidiaries A, B, C and D. Consolidated Group G has elected to file an Alabama consolidated income tax return for tax period ending December 31, 1999. Common Parent P and Subsidiary D do not qualify for any incentives in this state. Subsidiary A is a small business located in an Enterprise Zone and has qualified for certain tax incentives pursuant to § 41-23-30. Subsidiary B is a manufacturer and has qualified for the capital credit pursuant to § 40-18-194. Subsidiary C is qualified for the Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP) credit pursuant to § 40-18-136, and is also located in an Enterprise Zone and has qualified for tax credits pursuant to § 41-23-22.

(a) Subsidiary A computes its Alabama taxable income as \$100,000. Subsidiary A has a 50% income tax exemption (per agreement with the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs). The income tax exemption is \$2,500 (\$100,000 taxable income x 5% = \$5,000 income tax x 50% exemption). The tax exemption is available as a \$2,500 credit.

(b) Subsidiary B computes its Alabama taxable income as \$10,000,000. Income from the project is computed at \$1,000,000 (per written agreement with Alabama Department of Revenue). Subsidiary B's available capital credit is \$75,000 (determined by total investment of project x 5% as computed on Form INT-2). Subsidiary B's tax liability generated from the project is \$50,000 (\$1,000,000 project income x 5% tax rate). The credit may not exceed the subsidiary's separately calculated Alabama tax liability; therefore, the credit is limited to \$50,000.

(c) Subsidiary C computes its Alabama taxable income as \$150,000. Subsidiary C computes its BSEP credit as \$800 and its Enterprise Zone Credit as

\$3,000. Subsidiary C uses \$2,000 of the Enterprise Zone Credit to satisfy its Alabama franchise tax liability. Subsidiary C has available a potential income tax credit of \$1,800 (\$3,000 Enterprise Zone credit less \$2,000 used for franchise tax plus \$800 BSEP credit).

(d) Group G computes its consolidated Alabama taxable income as \$25,000,000. The group has no NOL available. Group G has an income tax liability of \$1,250,000 (taxable income x 5% tax rate). Group G has income tax credits available of \$54,300 (\$2,500 from Subsidiary A, \$50,000 from Subsidiary B, and \$1,800 from Subsidiary C). Group G utilizes these income tax credits and has an adjusted Alabama income tax liability of \$1,195,700 (\$1,250,000 less income tax credits of \$54,300). Group G has made estimated income tax payments of \$1,200,000 using Form 20CD. Group G has an overpayment of \$4,300 (estimated payments of \$1,200,000 less adjusted income tax liability of \$1,195,600). Group G has a consolidated filing fee due of \$5,000. Group G may apply the overpayment of \$4,300 to the consolidated filing fee and remit \$700 at the time the return is filed.

(7) This rule is effective for all tax periods beginning after December 31, 1998.

Authors: Michael E. Mason, Commissioner's Office; Verlon Frost and Melody Moncrief, Individual and Corporate Tax Division.

Authority: §§ 40-2A-7(a)(5), 40-18-39 and 40-18-57, Code of Alabama 1975.

History: New rule: Filed May 3, 2000, effective June 7, 2000.

810-3-39-.05 Taxable Years Following an Election Period for an Alabama Affiliated Group.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for any taxable year beginning after the expiration of the election period set forth in § 40-18-39(c)(6), Code of Alabama 1975, each member of the Alabama affiliated group subject to Alabama income tax shall file a separate return unless the Alabama affiliated group elects to file an Alabama consolidated return and is not otherwise prohibited from doing so.

(2) The election to file an Alabama consolidated return on or before the date prescribed by Rule 810-3-39-.01 for filing the return or as extended pursuant to Rule 810-3-39-.01 for the first taxable year after the expiration of the 96 month election period, shall:

(a) Constitute a new election to file an Alabama consolidated return; and

(b) Establish a new election period under § 40-18-39(c)(6).

Authors: Michael E. Mason, Commissioner's Office; Verlon Frost,  
Individual and Corporate Tax Division.

Authority: §§40-2A-7(a)(5), 40-18-39, and 40-18-57, Code of Alabama 1975.

History: New rule: Filed May 3, 2000, effective June 7, 2000.

## 810-3-39-.06 Mechanics of Consolidated Filing.

(1) In General. This rule is established in respect to the apportionment of income and loss from an Alabama Affiliated Group (AAG) that is taxable both in this state and in one or more other states.

(a) When an AAG has elected to file an Alabama consolidated return in lieu of separate returns and has income from sources both within and without this state, the taxable income or loss of the AAG and the business and nonbusiness income of each member shall be determined pursuant to Title 40, Chapter 18 and § 40-27-1, Article IV, Code of Alabama 1975, and regulations issued thereunder by the Alabama Department of Revenue (ADOR), except as modified by this regulation. The AAG shall be treated as a single corporation and all transactions between and among members of the AAG shall be eliminated in computing taxable income, loss, and in determining the Alabama property, payroll, and sales apportionment factors. See § 40-18-39(c)(3), Code of Alabama 1975.

(2) Business and Nonbusiness Income. The classification of business and nonbusiness income or loss shall be determined pursuant to § 40-27-1, Article IV, Code of Alabama 1975, and the regulations issued thereunder by the ADOR. For definitions, regulations, and examples for determining whether income shall be classified as "business" or "nonbusiness" income, see Rule 810-27-1-4-.01.

(a) The business and nonbusiness income or loss of each member is determined in accordance with Title 40, Chapter 18 and with the rules of allocation and apportionment under § 40-27-1, Article IV.

(3) Apportionment of Business Income.

(a) In General. The property factor shall be determined in accordance with Rules 810-27-1-4-.10, 810-27-1-4-.11, and 810-27-1-4-.12; the payroll factor in accordance with Rules 810-27-1-4-.13 and 810-27-1-4-.14; and the sales factor in accordance with Rules 810-27-1-4-.15, and 810-27-1-4-.16. The special rules stated in Rule 810-27-1-4-.18 apply to AAGs. The total AAG's combined business income is multiplied by the Alabama apportionment factor average percentage (commonly referred to as the Alabama apportionment factors - See Alabama Form 20C) which is the sum of the AAG's Alabama property factor, payroll factor, and sales factor, divided by three pursuant to § 40-27-1, Article IV.9.

(b) Alabama Property Factor.

1. In General. The AAG's Alabama property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the AAG's real and tangible personal

property owned or rented and used in this state during the tax period and the denominator of which is the average value of all the AAG's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the tax period everywhere.

2. Property Factor Denominator. All real and tangible personal property of the AAG (the sum of the group's property everywhere), whether owned or rented and used everywhere during the tax period, shall be included in the denominator of the property factor as described in Rule 810-27-1-4-.10.

3. Property Factor Numerator. All real and tangible personal property owned or rented by the AAG and used in this state (the sum of each member's property employed in this state) during the tax period shall be included in the numerator of the property factor as provided in Rule 810-27-1-4-.10(d).

(c) Alabama Payroll Factor.

1. In General. The AAG's Alabama payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the tax period by the AAG and the denominator of which is the total paid everywhere by the AAG during the tax period.

2. Payroll Factor Denominator. The denominator of the payroll factor shall include all compensation paid to employees for the production of business income during the tax period for the AAG everywhere as provided in Rule 810-27-1-4-.13(b).

3. Payroll Factor Numerator. The numerator of the payroll factor shall include all compensation paid to employees within this state by the AAG for the production of business income (the sum of each member's payroll within this state during the tax period) as may be determined by the application of the provisions of Rules 810-27-1-4-.13(c) and 810-27-1-4-.14.

(d) Alabama Sales Factor.

1. In General. The AAG's Alabama sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the AAG in this state during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total sales of the AAG everywhere.

2. Sales Factor Denominator. The denominator of the sales factor is the total sales derived by the AAG from transactions and activity in the regular course of its trade or business everywhere as provided in Rule 810-27-1-4-.15(b).

3. Sales Factor Numerator. The numerator of the sales factor is the total sales of the AAG in this state (the sum of each member's sales within this state) during the tax period as provided in Rule 810-27-1-4-15(c).

(e) Application of Attributional Nexus. In determining activities within and without Alabama beyond the protection of P.L. 86-272, activities that are conducted by one or more members of the AAG shall be considered attributable to the AAG. See § 40-18-39(c)(3).

1. **EXAMPLE:** If a member of the AAG sells goods shipped to a purchaser in Alabama, and that member is not taxable in the state of shipment, the sale is assigned to Alabama, provided that no other member of the AAG is taxable in the state of shipment. Conversely, if a member sells goods to a purchaser in another state which are shipped from Alabama, and that member is not taxable in the state of destination, the sale is not assigned to Alabama, provided that another member of the AAG is taxable in the state of destination.

(4) Liability.

(a) In General.

1. Full-year members. Each full-year member of the AAG is jointly and severally liable for all of the Alabama consolidated income tax liability.

2. Part-year members. A corporation, not a member of the AAG for the entire taxable year, is jointly and severally liable only for the portion of the Alabama Consolidated Income Tax Liability attributable to that portion of the year during which the corporation was a member of the AAG prorated on a daily basis.

3. Liability for the Annual Fee. Each member, whether a full-year member or a part-year member, is jointly and severally liability for the full amount of the annual fee assessed in § 40-18-39(c)(7).

(b) **EXAMPLE:** Corporate Group X elected to become an AAG effective January 1, 1999. The Alabama Consolidated Income Tax Liability for AAG X for the calendar year 1999 is \$365,000. AAG X, which was in business during the entire calendar year, has three members, A, B, and C, as follows:

**Number of Days a Member  
of AAG X During Tax Year**

<b>Member A</b>	90
<b>Member B</b>	365
<b>Member C</b>	365



The Total Prorated Alabama Consolidated Income Tax Liability for each member is computed as follows:

**Member A**

$(90 \text{ days} / 365 \text{ days}) \text{ multiplied by } \$365,000 = \$90,000$

**Member B**

$(365 \text{ days} / 365 \text{ days}) \text{ multiplied by } \$365,000 = \$365,000$

**Member C**

$(365 \text{ days} / 365 \text{ days}) \text{ multiplied by } \$365,000 = \$365,000$

(c) The Common Parent has the responsibility of constructing and maintaining records to substantiate a member's liability.

Authors: Michael E. Mason, Commissioner's Office; Verlon Frost, Individual and Corporate Tax Division.  
Authority: §§40-2A-7(a)(5), 40-18-57, Code of Alabama 1975.  
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